## THE MAINE BLOWN UP.

A TERRIBLE DISASTER IN THE HAS BOR OF HAVANA.

Ore of the Finest Vessels in the United States Navy Destroyed, and Many of Her Officers and Men Killed and Wounded,

The United States battleship Maine was blown up and totally de-stroyed in the harbor of Havana on Tuesday night a week ago. The explosion occurred under the men's quarters in the forward part of the ship, and the death list is two hundred and sixty out of a crew of about three hundred and fifty. Most of the men were asleep when the explosion tock place, which accounts in some measure for the fearful loss of life. An hour after the explosion the bow of the once great tattleship was under water and only a part of her stern could be seen. The explosion which shook the city of Havana from one end to the other, created the wildest excitement. All the electric lights were put out by the shock. Fire en-gines rushed madly from one direction to another, and no one knew for certain from which direction the explo sion came. The cause of the disaster is unknown, but is now being investigated by a board of naval officers.

Consul General Lee, who was at the Hotel Inglaterra, received a telephone messsage from General Blanco telling him that the Maine had been blown up. General Lee hastened to the palace, where the cabinet quickly assem. bled and orders were given the officers and crew of the Spanish battleship Alphonso XIII, to aid in the rescue of the Maine's crew. All the officers were saved except Jenkins and Meritt, who are missing.
One officer, whose name could not

be learned said of the explosion:
"I was in my bunk. When I got
on deck fire had started forward. There was a good strong breezs. The call for all hands on deck was promptly obeyed and the men and officers were perfectly cool. All possible efforts were made to check the fire, but without avail. The flames spread fast and several explosions occurad. Mag azines were bust open and explosives were thrown ovorboard. In half an hour it was aparent that nothing could save the ship."

A Spanish naval officer said that Captain Sigsbee was the last man to abandon the sinking ship and that he remained alongside the wreck as long ployed in running the dynamo. as it was possible to do anything in the work of rescue.

and Assistant Engineer Carwin R. Merritt. The former was unmarried, but leaves a mother and sister. The latter, it is thought, also was unmarried, but the department was unadvised concerning his family.

James Rowe, the ship's cook, was the least injured of any that were rescued. When asked how it happened, he

"I dont know. I turned in my hammock at 8 o'clock, and heard three bells strike. I don't remember mything more till I felt myself turng overand over, and falling heavily on the deck through a mass of moke. I got on my feet and worked my way on deck. When I got there the superstructure deck was dipping under water, and I jumped overboard to keep from being drawn into the suction. I was picked up by a boat from the Spanish man-of-war. Four more were picked up by the same boat. They were Daniel Cronin, a landsman; Charles Berryman, boat swain; Albert John, seaman, and Bloomer, a landsman.

The following cable dispatch was received from Consul General Lee by the State Department at Washington Wednesday night:

"Havana, Feb. 16 .- Profound sorrow expressed by government and municipal authorities, consuls of for eign nations, organized bodies of all sorts and citizens generally. "Flags at half mast on governor

general's palace, on shipping in harbor and in city. Business suspended and theatres

"Dead number about 260. Officers quarters being in the rear and sea men's forward, where explosion took place, accounts for greater proportion-

al loss of sailors. "Funerel tomorrow at 3 p. m. Offi cers Merritt and Jenkins still msising. "Suppose you ask that naval court of inquiry be held to ascertain cause of explosion.

"Hope our people will repress ex citement and calmly await decision. (Signed) THE ILL FATED SHIP.

The Maine was looked upon as a warship that would give a good ac count of herself in any situation. She and since entering into active service, on September 17, 1895, has been continuously at work. She was also a steel armored battleship and was equipped with two 10-inch barbetts turrets. She was 315 feet long by 58 feet beam and had a displacement of 6,682 tons. Her draft was 21 feet 6 inches, which allowed her to enter Havana harbor without trouble. She was equipped with twin screw vertical triple expansion engines, which drove her at the rate of 17:45 knots an hour, and she was thus able to make the distance between Key West and Haana in four hours. She had a maxi-

m coal capacity of 854 tons. Her turrets by Sinch and her barbetts by 12 and 10 inch armor. She was arm ed with four 10 inch guns in turrets, six 6 inch breech loading rifles, seven 6-pounders, eight 1-pounders and four Gatlings. The Maine cost \$3,000,000 in round figures.

The following is a list of the officers of the Maine, with their addresses as of the Maine. These sailors, acquainfar as obtainable at the nav: \_-part-

Captain Charles D. Sigsbee, Washington.

Lieutenant Commander Richard Wainwright, Washington. Lieutenant G. F. Holman, Califor-

Lieutenant John Hood, Florence, Lieutenant Carl W. Jungen, New

D. F. Boyd, Jr., Alabama.

Surgeon L. G. Henneberger, Harri, the opinion of the writer, there was laughter. sonburg, Va.; Paymaster, C. M. Ray- an element in Havana that would A number

shen, N. Y; Past Assistant Engineer! F. C. Bowers, Brocklyn. N. Y.
Assistant Engineers J. R. Morris,
Oregon, Mo.; Darwin R. Merrit, Red

Engineer cadets, Pope Washington, North Carolina; Arthur Crenshaw, Alabama. Chaplein, J. P. Chadwick, New York, N. Y.; First Lieutenant Marines Albert W. Catlin, Minnesota.

BLAMES THE SPANIARDS. Naval Officers Think They Blew Up the Maine.

The Washington correspondent of the News and Courier says: Spanish treachery appears to be the cause of the destruction of the battle ship Maine in the harbor of Havana. That is the opinion of the best officers of the navy, including Chief Naval Constructor Hichborn, Assistant Secretary Roosevelt and a majority of the members of Congress, who are familliar with the circumstances surrounding the terrible event. Although the reports received from Capt. Sigebee and Consul General Lee are lacking in de tail, and the responsibility for the disaster is not fixed, the prevalling senti ment here is that the explosion was caused by the use of torpedoes guided by an unfriendly hand. The greatest excitement prevailed throughout the city Wednesday and from early morning to the hour of closing the Executive mansion and the navy department have been crowded with earnest seekers for the latest informa-

tion from Havana relative to the Maine disaster.

President McKinley is disposed to attribute the terrible calamity to the Maine to some unaccountable accident, but he does not have many supporters in that theory. The practical men of the navy are willing to stake their reputation upon the assertion that the

circumstances do not admit of the ac cident theory.
Chief Naval Constructor Hichborn, regarded as one of the best and most fearless men in the navy, went all over the plans and drawings of the ill fated ship with your correspondent, and decided beyond reasonable doubt "the impossibility" of such an accident occurring. He exploded the theory put out by Blanco in his dispatch to the Spanish legation here, indicating that the accident was due to the explosion of the donkey engine, which runs the dynamo immediately over the forward magazine. According to the plan of the ship the donkey engine is em-It is run one of the regular boilers, toilers, of which there are Mr. Gaines offered a concurrent reseight, which performs all of olution calling for the appointment of

ship. Commodore Hichborn says the tor and two representatives to investiwere Lieutenant Friend W. Jenkins theory of spontaneous combustion gate road improvement, the said comof the powder and ammunition, and the precaution taken to protect them, all combine to render such an occur rence out of the question. He is convinced that when the divers come to session of the legislature. The resolutake a look at the bottom of the ship it will be found that the indentations will turn inward, showing that the taxation of telegraph, telephone, pal-concussion came from the exterior in ace car, sleeping car, drawing room stead of the interior of the vessel.

Nearly all of the experienced officers of the navy agree with Commodore Hichborn that the destruction of the Maine was accomplished by the use of torpedoes. It is known that the feeling of resentment against the United is intense, and there are a number of who would glory in dynamiting an an American citizen. Under the cirlocate the responsibility or hold the Spanish Government accountable for the fiendish act committed in the har bor of Havana under the cover of dark-

Assistant Secretary Roosevelt says he is convinced that the destruction of the Maine was not an accident. He says further that it is impossible for Capt. Sigsbee to furnish the world with a detailed account of the terrible happening and the cause of the same. Capt. Sigsbee was in his cabin at the time of the explosion, and he barely escaped half clad. He received reports from his subordinate officers at eight bells, 8 o'clock, announcing that everything was "well" in the various departments of the ship. According to

the regulation the magazines were care fully inspected at 8 o'clock, and the engineer must have reported every thing all right in the engineering department. The most reasonable theory advanced in naval circles is to the effect that torpedoes were employed. The question arises whether they were sub marine, operated from shore, or

whether they were used, as is frequently the practice, by the drifting pro cess; that is, to attach two torpedoes to a cable a certain distance apart and of length. let them drift with the tide toward the bowlof the ship to be attacked. The flow was built at the New York navy yard of the current would cause them to taching passenger coaches to freight come in contact with the sides of the ship, producing a concussion, followed by instant explosion.

The steamship Olivette arrived at Key West Wednesday night with a large number of the wounded and many other survivors of the Maine disaster. The officers were, as a rule, reticent, and followed in line with their chief, Sigsbee, in saying that the

cause of the explosion could only be ascertained by divers, but many of the sailors were outspoken in their declaration of belief that the explosion was a deep laid plot of the Spaniards. They are greatly incensed against the were protected by 12 inch, her Havana people, who have shown them small courtesy, who looked upon their presence as a national affront. and who have published anonymous circulars captioned "Down with Americans." They believe that the author of such expressed and cowardly natred would not stop at an act of such terrific vengeance as the blowing up ted with the drills, discipline and en-

the idea of an explosion as the last

Frank Jungen, of Minneapolis, received a letter a few days ago from his brother, First Lieutenant C. W. Jungen, who was one of those saved oill was pending in the Maryland opville says: There has been a perfect ruinous in two years than interest on from the Maine, in which the latter legislature legalizing such marriages. Jubilee around here for the last few a like amount of bonds for 40 years Fred T. DuBoise. York city.

Lieutenants (junior grade) G. P.
Blow, Lasalle, In.; John J. Blancin,
Greenwood, Md.; F. W. Jenkins,
Allegheny City, Pa.
Naval cadets—W. T. Cluverius, Jr.,
Naval cadets—W. T. Cluverius, Jr.,
Naval cadets—W. T. Cluverius, Jr.,
Louisiana; Awon Bronson, Nebraska;
D. F. Royd, Jr. Alphens.

Said there was a very bitter feeling in Mr. Sloan: "Does my friend from days on account of the establishment the national banks will probably set the nation had been circulated in Havana. In

THE SENATE ADJOURNS. THE LAST DAVS OF THE SESSION OF

The Jim Crow Car Bill Passed by a Large McSweeney Complemented by the Sens- tees.

In the Senate Monday a house resolution came up providing for a committee of one senator and two representatives to investigate what disposition should be made of liquor samples received by the state board of session were enacted when Mr. Mower control, and on motion of Mr. May field was indefinately postponed. Mr. Mayfield said it was too late for such

investigation at this session. When Mr Moses' bill came up providing for the creation of Lee county. Mr. Hay moved to indefinitely postpone the bill. This motion was lost and the bill forming Lee county was

The Pee Dee county matter then came up and after some discussion was referred back to the people for tary law, and of the rules of the sen-The separate coach bill was then

taken up and passed its second reading by the following vote: Yeas-Alexander, Archer, Brown, Connor, Dean, Gaines, Griffith. Hengrew, Ragsdale, Suddath and Wal

Nays-Buist, Dennis. Douglass. Du Bose, Hay, Jefferies, Lesesne, Maul-din, Mayfield, Millar, Norris, Scarbor-ough, Sloan, Stackhouse, Talbird, ing upon him as the presiding office Turner, Waller and Williams-18. Immediately after the Senate opened on Tuesday Mr. Dean moved to reconsider the vote whereby the house resolution of Monday providing for an inquiry into the disposition of liquor samples by the State board of control was indefinitely postponed.

After some discussion the motion was adopted by the following vote: Ayes-Alexander, Archer. Brown Buist, Connor, Dean, Dennis, Doug lass, DuBose, Hay, Henderson, Jeffe ries, Love, Mayfield, McAlhany. Miller, Moses, Mower, Norris, O'Dell, Pettigrew, Ragsdale, Scarborough, loan, Talbiri, Turner, Waller-27. Nays-Gaines, Lesesne, McCalla, McDaniel, Stackhouse, Suddath, Wallace-7.

The chair appointed Mr. Ragsdale on this committee. Mr. Gaines offered a concurrent res only two officers lost their lives and the auxiliary functions aboard the a commission consisting of one sena-

water, for the character mission to receive the sum of \$50 adopted by a unanimous vote: transportation from railroads and the right of the investigation to be reportby bill or otherwise at the next press on the floor of the senate during tion was then adopted. The house bill to provide for the

freight, joint stock association; companies, copartnerships and exporations transacting business in the State of South Carolina, and to repeal acts in conflict, created much debate. The senate committee, to which was refer States by Spanish residents of Havana | red the bill, offered an amendment Spanish Guiteaus at large in that city above named concerns by a different American war ship or in assassinating numerous and when the vote was fi nally taken it resulted in the rejection cumstances it ts almost impossible to of the amendments and the passage of the bill by 21 ayes and 11 nays.

A concurrent resolution forbidding

the granting of hotel privileges by the dispensary was the occasion of an amusing debate. The vote on rejection of the resolu-

Yeas-Buist, Dennis, Gaines, Hay,

Henderson, Mauldin, Miller, Moses Sloan, Talbird, Wallace-11. Nays-Alexander, Archer, Connor, Griffith Dean, Douglass, DuBose, Jefferies, Lesesne, Love, Mayfield, McAlhaney, McDaniel, Mower, Nor-ris, O'Dell, Pettigrew, Ragsdale, Scarborough, Stackhouse, Suddath, Turn-

tion resulted:

er, Waller, Williams-24. When the Jim Crow car bill was taken up for its final reading last night Mr. Moses amended by providing that railroads must have one second-class coach to every train in which all persons paying a second lass fare can ride.

Mr. Henderson amended by making the law go into effect the 1st of September Mr. Miller had all narrow gauge

roads exempted. Mr. Scarporough amended by providing that the provisions of the bill do not apply to roads under 40 miles

Mr. Buist amended that nothing in the act shall forbid railroads from attrains.

Mr. Sloan moved to strike out the enacting words. By the following tive men of South Carolina, upon vote the senate refused to do so: Yeas-Buist, Dennis, Douglass, Hay Lesesne, Mauldia, Miller, Norris, Sloan, Stackhouse, Talbird, Turner,

Williams-13. Nays--Archer, Brown, Connor, Dean DuBose, Gaines, Henderson, Jefferies, Mayfield, McAlhany, McCalia, Mc Daniel, Moses, Mower, O'Dell, Petti grew, Ragsdale, Scarborough, Sud dath, Wallace, Waller-21.

After some further amendments had been offered and voted down Mr. Norris moved to indefinitely postpone the There were several speeches made

for and against. Mr. Henderson brought out the point that as the rail roads had of their own volition established separate waiting rooms at de pots that it was right they should provide separate accommodations on trains. Some one of the speakers though

that the races should be kept separated

semble of a man of war, pooh-pooh for were they not the day might come when there would be intermarriages. Mr. Sloan got the floor and in the senate adjourned sine die. that the races would ever intermarry. Mr. Archer c'' d the speaker's attention to the fact that he had seen in the newspapers of last week that a Mr. Sloan: "Does my friend from days on account of the establishment would be, he calmly informs us that

nally passed its third reading with no changes than those mentioned above. The vote was practically the same as on Mr. Sloan's motion to strike out the enacting words.

Wednesday the closing day of the senate was a continuous session Mejority-Cther Buls Passed-President breaker with frequentshort recesses to await reports of conference commit-The report of the printing commit-

tees awarding the public printing to R L Bryan & Co., was received during the afternoon and the choice con-The closing scenes of the present

moved, at 12:40 c'clock, that the senate go into committee of the whole, with Mr. Henderson in the chair. Mr. Mower said that the session had been provided with courtery and good feeling between the members sel dom excelled. They had been actuated by a desire to do the best for the State, and this had been largely promoted by the services of a good

Sweeney, who had exhibited in the chair a wide knowledge of parliamen-At all times he had been curteous, impartial and efficient. It be came not merely his formal duty, but his pleasure to testify alike to the faithful and able services of the presi dent pro. tem., and of the capable offi derson, Love, McAlhany. McCalla, cers and attaches of the body. He McDaniel, Moses, Mower, O'Dell, Petthen offered the following resolutions:

presiding officer in Lieut. Gov. Mc

Be it resolved. That the thanks of the senate are due, and are hereby tendered, the Hon. M. B McSweeney cient discharge of the duties devolv ing upon him as the presiding officer of this body. That the same are due, and are here-

of the senate. That the senate commends the clerk, sergeant at-arms. assistant clerk and the other officers and employees of the senate for their faithful discharge of the duties of their respective posi

tions.

by, tendered to the president pro. tem.,

Mr. Mayfield seconded the resolu tions and Mr. Sloan expressed like sentiments for the president and other officers. Sweet and pleasant recollec tions, he said, would always associate with the amible, kind hearted and learned president. His courtesy and that of the clerks and assistants would be long remembered. Lieut. Gov. McSweeney had been well known in Columbia as a boy struggling for a foothold in life, and it was especially gratifying to them to know how ably which he was called.

The following resolutions, offered by Mr. Mayfield, were then read and transfer the property of all those ensenate are due, and are hereby ten dered to the representatives of the

the present session for their fair and impartial reports of the proceedings of this body. Mr. Mayfield arose and expressed his appreciation not only of the capcar, dining car, express and fast able work of the officers, clerks and assistants, but of the efficient cropsed

newspaper correspondents who had served so well in the tedious and labo ricus work of reporting the session The committee of the whole was then discharged and President Mc-Sweeney again assumed the chair. which provided the taxation of the Mr. Henderon presented to him the resolutions that had been adopted, as plan. The speeches pro and con were the unanimous sentiment of the body.

"You possess," he said, "all the elements of, a presiding officer. Courte-ous, careful, impartial, yet firm in your decisions, you have guided our deliberations with signal ability, for which we are under lasting obliga tions. Our thanks are due collectively and individually, to the officers of the senate for their assistance to us in discharging our duty,"

Mr. Henderson said that in a long experience in legislative bodies, he had never known a senate more faithful to the public interest, and that they had set a good example to those who will succeed them in adjourning cial distress in almost constantly inwitnin 40 days, when they were permitted to go beyond the constitutional limit. They had worked faithfully and laboriously for the good of the

State. conclusion Mr. Henderson In moved that the resolution be published

in the journal. Mr. McSweeney, in replying to the flattering testimonial of his efficiency and faithfulness in the chair said that he would attempt no speech, but w uld sincerely thank them for their kind words of commendation, for himself and for the clerks and attches He desired to say that his officials had all been faithful and efficient, and that he had never seen more devoted service. They had done not only their duty, but whatever would advance the busithat he knew nothing of parliamentary whom he could depend for advice and peen enlarged by some 50 per cent." assistance. He could say with candor and sincerity that he had known no faction in the discharge of his dutie, and had never recognized senators as Reformers or Conservatives, but coked to all as patriotic South Carohim but had looked solely to their ability to discharge the duty imposed upon them. He believed he had done his duty and since rely thanked the body for the flattering resolutions of praise accorded him and trusted that in their return home to loved ones they would be found in good health and that in years to come they would all stand together for the prosperity advantage and progress of their grand old State. The house came over soon after

these expressions of esteem and ratified the few remaining acts. At 1:40 a. m. the president gravely rapped his gavel and declared the Fareweils were said, the lights put

out and the chamber deserted. A dispatch to The State from Bish-

bled. The result was that the bill fi- THE FRIENDS OF SILVER. IN THE DEMOCRATIC, REPUBLICAN

Asked to Units in Future on the Financial

The addresses on behalf of the Dem-

AND POPULISTS PARTIES.

ocratic, Populist and Silver Republican parties which are the result of the conferences which have been in progress among the leaders of these parties at the capitol for the past few weeks, were issued Wednesday. They seek to unite the members of the three parties in future elections upon the financial issue as the question of paramount importance and are separate appeals to each of the parties to consolidate all along the lines for this purpose. The address to Danocrats is signed by Senator James K Jones of Arkansas, chairman of the Democratic national committee, and is endorsed by the Democratic congressional committee; that to the Populists by Seprtor Marion Butler, chairman of the Populist national committee, and the 25 other Populist members of the senate and house, and that of the silver Republicans by Chairman Chas. A. Towns and the Silver Republicans in the senate and the house, and also by ex Senator DuBois.

The Democratic address is as fol

To the People: The surrender of the Republican party to the advocates of the gold standard and monopoly is at gold standard no sincere bimetallist last complete. The present adminiscan ever again, by his vote or influ tration, called to power under the solemn pledge of the Republican nation al convention at St. Louis to promote bimetallism, has formulated and sent to congress a bill, the leading purpose of which, the honorable secretary of the treasury avows, is to commit the country more thoroughly to the gold standard.

cutive branch of the government, that its effects are seen and felt on every hand; wages are reduced; work is harder to get; the weight of debt is doubled; the value of land and other property is reduced one-half or more, until the lives of the people are "made bitter with hard bondage." It is cer-tainly not in the interest of humanity to have this condition of things more thoroughly established. The contin he has filled the exalted station to ued rise in the value of gold, or, which is the same thing, the continued fall of prices, must inevitably gaged in active business, the actual creators of wealth, whether by hand, brain or capital, to those who, avoid-

ing the risk and effort of active busi-

ness, only draw interest.

The increase of 145 per cent. in the value of money, caused by its increas ing scarcity, from 1809 to 1849, as admitted by leading advocates of the gold standard, found expression at that time in ex remely low prices and conditions of a paralled distress. The discovery of gold and silver in extraordinary quantities, and the great in crease in the volume of metallic money resulting therefrom, severed this listress and brought in its stead wonderful prosperity. Prices rose, business flourished, producers prospered all were happy. Substantially this condition would have continued if both the precious metals had been al lowed to remain in use as money, because they were being found in nearly sufficient quantities to increase the volume of money in proportion to the developments of business. A wicked conspiracy deprived one of them of the money function. This was done with the deliberate purpose of raising the value of the other by rendering the supply of metallic money relative ly scarcer as compared with the de mand. From the hour of the consummation of this crime mankind has suffered commercial disaster and socreasing measure. Just in proportion to the growth of arts and civilization and the expansion of commerce, bus.ness and midustry, the inadequacy of

the volume of gold is felt, its scarcity is emphasized its value increased. The repression of life and nappiness which is inseparable from a long course of declining prices, has now checked developments, and if continued will ultimately sufficientization. Au emine. t American, President Andrews of Brown university, some

years ago said: "Our national debt on September 1. 1865, Was \$2,750,000,000; it could then nave been paid off with 18,000,000 oales of cotton or 25,000,000 tons of par iron. When it had been reduced 10 \$1,250,000,000, 30,000,000 pales of ness of the senate. He had done cotton or 32,000,000 tons of fron would nothing more than his duty. When have been required to pay it. In other ne took the oath of office he stated words, while a nominal shrinkage of words, while a nominal shrinkage of about 55 per cent. nad taken place in law, but he had with him representa- the debt, it had, as measured in either of these two world staples, actually

Athough more than half the prigc:pal of this enormous debt and every cent of accumulated interest had been paid by the labor of the United States. the holders of the bonds still hold a claim for more of the labor of the ing an appointment, whether the men be named were with him or against him but had leaded the region of the people than they held before these encormous payments had been even him but had leaded the region of the people than they held before these encormous payments had been even lives and liberty of the laboring millions of this country is the most stupendous crime that has been committed in the annals of civilization. Uaiess a government "of the people, by the people and for the people" has per ished from the earth, surely the present boldy avowed scheme, not only to continue, but to increase these evils, will not be permitted. In addition to this purpose of more thoroughly establishing the gold standard, the plan of the administration is to retire the paper money of the government to issue gold bonds and to increase the power, privileges and profits of nat-

The retirement of government paper money must reduce the volume of circulation and while the secretary of the treasury admits that the contrac tion of the currency would be more

The hit was palpable and there was little town splendidly situated, and States government shall do so on de- on her way to New York when the men are, apparently, hanging desper. It was necessary that this be done with as rich land to support it as are mand; and after having done so, the tug boat was heard whistling for help. ately together to resist as long and as now or the whole matter dropped, be-Surgeon L. G. Henneoerger, Harri, the opinion of the writer, there was laughter.

The ferry boat was neard whisting for neip. ately together to resist as long and as now or the whole matter dropped, becomburg, Va.; Paymaster, C. M. Ray. an element in Havana that would vashington.

Washington.

Chief Engineer C. P. Howell, Go. The first land to support it as are now or the whole matter dropped, becomber to new amendments were to be found anywhere in the State. It government must be content to have the ferry boat was neard whisting for neip. ately together to resist as long and as now or the whole matter dropped, becombered, becomber to new amendments were to be found anywhere in the State. It government must be content to have the ferry boat was neard whisting for neip. ately together to resist as long and as now or the whole matter dropped, becomber to new amendments were to be found anywhere in the State. It government must be content to have the ferry boat was neard whisting for neip. ately together to resist as long and as now or the whole matter dropped, becomberd, becomberd, becomberd, becomberd, becomberd, and the find the position of the writer, there was laughter.

A number of new amendments were to its aid but the hard as possible the tidal wave of the ferry boat was neard whisting for neip. It as are the position of the writer, there was laughter.

A number of new amendments were to its and but the hard as possible the tidal wave of the ferry boat was neard whisting for neip.

A number of new amendments were to its and but the hard as possible the tidal wave of the ferry boat was neard whisting for neip.

A number of new amend; and a ter naving done so, the ferry boat was neard whisting for neip.

A number of new amend; and a ter naving done so, the ferry boat was neard whisting for neip.

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A number of new amend; and a ter naving done so, the ferry boat was neard whisting for neip.

A number of new amend; and

the option of the banks." We are frankly told that lawful money will be made "relatively scarcer than it is now," and that it is intended that under the operation of the bill it will be "easier to get gold than lawful money." Practically all the money in the hands of the people now, as the secretary distinctly admits, is silver, chiefly in the form of silver certificates. The avowed purpose of the bill

is to make it hereafter more difficult to get these than gold. In view of the great principles involved and of the danger so close at hand, we urge the people everywhere to arouse themselves and at once to ake at : ps to save themselves and their children from the fetters now being openly forged to bind them. In re cent years there have been a number of instances of congressional districts where the advocates of gold and monopoly were largely outnumbered by their opponents, and where, never theless, by a failure to unite and act iczether, friends of the gold standari have been auccessive. Thus, as the result of a personal or partisan wrangle the cause of truth and justice has been overshado ed, the interest of hu manity ignored and the greatest good to the government subordinated to an ignoble strife. We appeal to you to let this not be the case again. Our only danger is in division. If we are in earnest we must have harmony amongst ourselves. If there should be those who would divide us, let them be summarily and emphatically rebuked by the people, who have none but high and patriotic motives. After the bold declaration of the of the administration in favor of the

ence, give aid or encouragement to the Republican party.

The issue is joined; we cannot avoid if we would. Ether the friends of bimetallism or the advocates of the gold standard, trusts and monopolies, must succeed. Who is not for us is against us. We ask no man to abandon his party or change his politics; The country has already, for 24 don his party or change his politics; we ask no one to yield any principle; years, been so thoroughly committed but in this great contact. We do speed to this standard, partly by law and partly by the usurpations of the exegether for liberty and humanity and strike down forever this conspiracy of decidedly squally. But finally the gold and monopoly.

James K Jones, Chairman Democratic National Com. The Populist address covers the well known position of the party out on a new track. Placing an en

on this question, and says: "The conspiracy of gold and monopoly is nearing its culmination. Every advance it has made during the authorities protested against this arlast twenty-five years has been by rangement; but the Southern claimed adroit and stealthy process. These that its engine was on its own right of would have been impossible if it had way and refused to move. When the not had its agents and confederates passenger train came along, passengers, holding positions of public trust in mail and baggage had to be transferred. the legislative, executive and judicial At 3 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. branches of the government. Neitner Superintendent Dodson, of the Souththe beneficiaries nor the tools of this ern, arrived on the scene, and after conspiracy have any particular politics. In the name the last administration was Democratic. The present administration is called Republican, Western trains to pass. The sympabut it has ingloriously practiced and defended the perfidious of its prede- ly with the Carolina and North-

We do not arraign any political party on partisan ground. We arraign a system and denounce a conconspiracy We condemn individuals and organizations that support this system and aid the conspiracy. A party that is the mouthpiece and agent of this conspiracy is just as dangerous under one name as under

another. \* \* \* The line of battle is clearly drawn. We cannot avoid the conflict if we would. Therefore, let us appeal to all ciuzens and to all organizations and parties that oppose this conspiracytnat oppose a government of the trusts; that oppose and will not submit to the despotism of sordid wealth -to come to the rescue. Patriotism and manuood are not dead.

This was signed by Marion Butler and 25 senators and representatives of tne Populist party, The paper of the Silver Republicans s a follows:

The cunning plans of the beneficiaries of the gold standard and the advocates of monopoly are fast nearing completion. They need but to win one more victory to become supreme and to be able to defy the sovereignty of the people for generations. The policy of the Republican administra tion is a plain contession that the se cret authors of the St. Louis platform of 1893 are in absolute control of that party. Power thus secured by false pretences is to be ruthelessly used to carry out the designs of the conspira wrs. The slow processes of 25 years are rapidly advancing to their goal; the near approach to which now seems to warrant dispensing with the caution and deceit that have hitnerto

been the necessary preliminaries of success. But this openness of purposes is the opportunity of patriolism, Honest men should hesitate no longer it op posed to the establishment of the gold standard in all its rigor, if opposed to the retirement of government cur rency, if opposed to the erection of a great association of banks of issue as the all-dominating power in the na tion, if opposed to every kind of trust and monopoly, the offspring and adjunct of the money power. \* \* \*

Patriots and Ciuzens: We call upon you to unite in tais great common service of cluzensnip and patriotism. No man need surrender his party convictions. No existing organization need be abandoned. While striving to overthrow a common enemy no good purpose is served by emphasiz ing points on which we differ. But until this final assault of the enemy upon the last ramparts of our indus trial and social independence repelled, until the control of the money system of the country is rescued from the hands of the special interests and assured to the whole people, the members of the great armies of political reform in every part of the United States should act in mutual justice and harmonious co operation or the general welfare. To this obj ct, thus urged upon our friends everywhere. we hereby pledge, jointly and severlly, our earnest constant endeavor. Signed by Charles A. Towne, chair man national committee of the Silver Republican party, eight Silver Republican senators and representatives and

A RAI ROAD WAR. The Way They Do things Over in North

Carclina. It seems that the Southern Railway has been attempting to run over the ittle Narrow Guage at Hickory, N. We got the facts from the Charlotte Observer of Thursday. It seems

that the Southern desired to lay side-tracks into the plants of the Catawba Lumber company and the Hickory Manufacturing company, and to reach these points, it was necessary to twice cross the Carolina and North-Western railroad. Without previous intimation, a construction train, loaded with hands and material, rolled into Hickory at 2 o'clock Monday morning over the Southern, and at daylight both crossings had been put in; but not quite completed. Upon being advised of the situation, the Carolina and North Western authorities sent a train to the scene, placed two cars across one crossing and an engine across the other. The Southern people continued work on either side of of the two crossings; but were unable to continue operations on the crossing themselves on account of the car and engine obstructions. Things remained in the shape described until about 10 o'clock Tuesday morning, when the Southern men having retired, the Carolina and North-Western people appeared on the scene and commenced tearing up what had been done. The Southern gang was called out, and being the stronger, soon succeeded in overpowering the Carolina and North-Western people and made them quit work. The Carolina and North Western men retired; but on Wednesday morning reappeared on the scene with instructions not to allow the Southern fclks to drive another spike. The Southern folks made further efforts to drive spikes, and pretty soon there were several fights in progress. It became necessary for the mayor of Hickory to take a hand, and summoning 50 men to the assistance of the po

lice, he took possession of both cross ings in the name of the law. Both railroads and the city authorities now began to increase their respective forces until each had something like 150 men, and the situation began to look municipal force succeeded in getting in between the two railroad mobs, and had no further trouble in keeping them apart. Next the Southern started gine across one crossing, it had the rails of the Carolina and North Western torn up at the other. The city investigating the situation ordered the Southern gang to remove obstructions and allow the Carolina and Norththies of the Hickory people are strong western road; but at last accounts the

trouble was not settled. The Agricultural Hall Matter, torney general, the sinking and commissioners and W. H. Lyles, atconferences recently and nave practically reached an agreement. Mr

sary would remain in its present chased for the dispensary. quarters, paying \$175 a month rent.-

Lilumbia Record.

No Discrimination. The Atlanta Constitution tel's of an aged Georgia Negro, Nathan by name, who is employed by a gentleman very prominent in state politics. That Na. and Mr. Jno. P Thomas, Jr. than also has an eye to political fav. called to the chair. ors is shown by the following conversation, which recently took place batween him and his employer. "Marse Jim," said Nathan, "is you gwine in dis yere rac: fer governor?

"Haven't thought about it." elected, will you give me a j b?" "Certainly, I would remember you, Nathan. What would you like?' "Well, suh, I'd des like to black boots roua' de capitol." "And what would you expect for

that service?' "Well, sir," he replied, "I should say \$4 a day would be reasonable. Dats what de yuther legislators get."

Thanks For the Foundation. An old itinerant colored preacher, while conducting services at a pro tracted meeting, was interrupted by a grossed, be presented to the honorable m-sse ger, who rushed in and exclaided, excitedly:
"Parson, de lightnin' struck yo

house, en burned it ter de groun'!" The congregation expected to see the person collarse under this information but he did not. "Burned de house down, did it?"

"Yes, suh!" "Weil, did it hurt de land what de ouse wuz on?" "No, suh!"

ed the parson "Thank de Lord de 1:55 a.m., Thursday morning the ses-land's lef'! En now we'll sing on sion of 1898 came to an end. age 227. How Fien a Founistion. l'nank some brother fer de tune."

The Boston dispatch says Rear Ad-

miral Belknap, who resides in that city, says he is inclined to think that the Maine was blown up by a torpedo. He said it was a very significant thing that the Maine should have blown up in that particular harbor at this par ticular time, in the absence of infor- 49 passengers were lost. The Flachat mation as to the cause of the explosion he thought it was the most significant indication in the whole matter.

LEGISLATURE ADJOURNS.

WHAT WAS DONE DURING THE LAST DAYS.

The Public Printing Awarded the Bryan Printing Company-Complimentary Res

olutions Adopted to Speaker Gary. In the House on Monday Mr. Verner introduced a concurrent resolution which raised a whirlwind for a little while. His resolution was to the effect that a committee of investigation be appointed by the general assembly to investigate certain rumors that the sample room at the state dispensary was continually being drawn upon for whiskey to present to members of the legislature. After some discussion the resolution was adopted.

On Tuesday Mr. Kennedy offered the following concurrent resolution, saying that it had been rumored largely that blind tigers here had been patronized by certain members and he desired to have them vindicated. Resolved. That a committee be an pointed to investigate and find out

this general assembly have patronized blind tigers in the purchase of alcoholic liquors during their connection with said general assembly. The voting on the resolution was very light. Nobody objected, and the

what members, attaches and clerks of

speaker declared the resolution agreed The House on Wednesday rushed through the business before it and was ready for adjournment at the appointed time. The following report of the joint committee on printing

was presented: The joint committee on printing of the senate and house have carefully considered the bids for the public printing; and we hereby award the contract to the Bryan Printing company, they being the lowest responsi-ble bidder. J. H. McDANIEL,

J. H MODANIEL, Chairman senate. J. D. KINARD, Chairman house

The following report was made by he special committee of investigation of the liquor sample matter: "The committee appointed pursuant to a concurrent resolution to investigate and report to this general assembly what disposition has been made of

the liquor samples of the dispensary beg leave respectfully to report:
"That they have made such investigation as the very limited time at the disposal of the committee would permit. The committee not having been appointed until the last hours of the session of the general assembly, have found it impossible under the pressure of legislative duties to examine fully such witnesses as would enable the committee to make an adequate investigation of the matters which come within the scope of the resolution. But the committee are deeply impressed with the gravity of certain abuses in the management of the dispensary liquor samples which are not denied by the dispensary official. The committee view with great apprehension the practice which has grown up of distributing gratis among mem The state poard of control, the at- the general assembly samples of liquor left in the dispensary. Such a prac tice your committee feels assured will torney for E. B. Wesley, the new be fruit ul of the most pernicious reowner of the hall, have had several sults. The members of the board of control who were examined by the committee declined to disclose the Lyles, on benalf of his client first de- names of the members of the general manded \$15 000 for back rent and assembly who have received these damages, out Attorney General Bar- samples and while the committee ber expressed the opinion that \$7 500 think that the names of members of was about as much as Wesley could the general assembly who have receivcollect on those accounts by suits ed these donations of whiskey should against the supercedeas bond. After be published, the resolution does not considerable argument, \$10,000 was empower the committee to compel suggested as a compromis: figure and witnesses to attend and answer and this has been practically agreed upon. the limited time at the disposal of the For some reasons, the agricultural committee will not admit of further inhall is peculiarly adapted to the state quiry to that end The committee dispensary's requirements and it may respectfully recommend the enactremain there. Later it was learned ment of a law making all liquors that the claim of E. B. Wesley had gratuitously presented to the dispenactually been settled for \$10,000 and sary or to the board of control the papers signed ending that matter. property of the State to be disposed of Attorney Lyles said the state dispen- in all respects as other liquors pur-

> The report was recived as informa-After the transaction of some other business, which wound up the work of the session the House resolved itself into the committee of the whole,

Mr. Efird offered the following: Resolved, first That upon the conclusion of the duties of this house, its thanks are due and are hereby ten dered to the Hon. Frank B. Gary for the able, impartial and energetic man-"Weil, ef yer does run, an' gits ner in which he has discharged the responsible duties of speaker since its organization. Second. That while we have, and

> even suggest to our successors a presiding officer, yet we would be derelict to our appreciation of the efficiency of one who has shown himself worthy in all particulars, did we not commend him to those wno may succeed Third. That these resolutions be

> claim no power or right to dictate er

entered upon the journal of the house, and a copy thereof properly enspeaker. The resolutions were adopted.

The clerk of the senate arrived and stated that the upper house had completed its business. Mr. Bacot, was about to move to ad-

journ sine die, when Mr. W. S. Smith moved that a message be sent to the senate that the house was ready to adjourn sine die. This was done. Mr. Welling got in the motion for adjournment sine die, there being "Thank de Lord fer dat!" exclaim quite a scuffle for this honor, and at

> Eighty-Seven Drowned. The Campagne General trans-At-

antic steamer Flachat, bound from Marseilles for Colon, was totally wrecked on Anaga Point, Conway island, at 1 o'clock Thursday morning. Her captain, second officer, eleven of her crew and one passenger were saved. Thirty-sight of the crew and was a vessel of 2,715 tons gross regis-